

جريدة أمّية

JORDAN TIMES

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Arafat attacks French ME policy

BEIRUT, Feb. 23 (R)—Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat says Arab countries should reassess their attitude towards France because of its policy on the Palestine problem and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). There had been a retreat in France's attitude to the PLO and the Palestinian command movement, he told the Paris-based Al Watan Al Arabi in an interview published today. Mr. Arafat said he regretted that French policy had not advanced one inch from the line taken by the late President Charles de Gaulle and after him by the late President Georges Pompidou. He added: "The French attitude towards us is highly influenced by the American position which is fully aligned with the Zionist enemy."

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AMMAN, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 24, 1979 — RABIE AWAL 27, 1399

Iran's leftists come out in force

Urge more radicalism

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (R)—Iran's militant leftists turned out in the tens of thousands here today in their first mass demonstration since revolutionary forces ousted the Shah's government 12 days ago.

They gathered at Tehran University, passed off peacefully despite earlier fears it might spark clashes between rival revolutionary groups. But the clock of aftermath of the revolution was highlighted again by the execution in Kish on the coast of the Caspian sea of Army Captain Morteza Taheri.

The "Voice of the Revolution" radio said Captain Taheri was sentenced to death in connection with the horrific arson blaze in the Rex Cinema in the city of Abadan last August in which 377 men, women and children died.

The radio statement did not specify the role Captain Taheri was alleged to have played in causing the fire, but he was described as "an anti-revolutionary element" and an agent of the Shah's regime.

He was the ninth officer to be executed since the Ayatollah's forces seized power. The other eight were all generals, including the former chief of Savak, Gen. Nematollah Nassiri.

Today's left-wing rally at Tehran University, which attracted 100,000 people according to newsmen who attended, spotlighted the differences which have emerged among revolutionary groups.

The two-and-a-half-hour rally, centered on the University's football field, ended with the adoption of a nine-point resolution listing proposed reforms. The rally was organized by the Marxist guerrilla group, Fedayeen-e-Khalq (People's Warriors). Ayatollah Khomeini had ordered his supporters not to attend.

The Fedayeen demands: "people's councils to run factories, business and local affairs, establishment of a people's army, including revolutionary militants, with elected officers, respect for the culture and rights of minorities, and equality for women in public life."

There was no sign of guns among the crowd during the rally, which Ayatollah Khomeini had said was organized by "anti-Islamic opportunists".

A group of about 500 supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini held a separate meeting on the campus, proclaiming: "The only party is Allah and the only leader is Ruhollah". There was no sign of friction between the two factions.

In the border province of Kurdistan, Army Headquarters broadcast warnings to local people not to attack frontier posts, the national radio said.

"Anti-Revolutionary elements have put out statements and pamphlets calling on people to march on Army Headquarters on the border with Iraq," it said.

The statement warned that soldiers had orders to shoot. Few details of clashes there, or casualty tolls, have been reliably reported in Tehran, but the radio named Saghez, Banah and Arivan, three large Kurdish towns, as places where attacks by "counter-revolutionaries" could be expected.

The radio also broadcast a call by the new Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen. Mohammad Vali Gharani, to the army elite Airborne Commandos "the Green Berets", to report to headquarters as soon as possible.

It gave no indication whether this was linked with the disturbances in Kurdistan.

Iran seizes all Shah's property
BERNE, Feb. 23 (R)—Iran's new government has told Switzerland it has nationalised all property of the exiled Shah and his family, and asked that all their assets there be frozen. The Foreign Ministry said today.

The Ministry declined to comment on the request from Tehran, but said it had been passed to "the competent Federal authorities".

The Shah has a 28-bedroom villa in the fashionable Swiss winter sports resort of St. Moritz. He and Empress Farah and their family used to visit St. Moritz regularly for skiing holidays but have not used the villa since 1977.

Details of other assets and property the Shah and his family held in Switzerland have not been disclosed.

In Rabat, officials said today the Shah, who has been in Morocco for a month, now has a cold and cannot receive visitors.

A number of journalists had arrived in the Moroccan capital for a news conference with the monarch, but the press conference has been cancelled.

King Hassan said last night that the Shah, 59, was free to remain in Morocco permanently as a private citizen but not as a King.

Ardesbir Zahedi, former Iranian Ambassador to Washington and the Shah's ex-son-in-law, said by telephone today from his home in Switzerland that the monarch did not intend to move to a residence but not at the Swiss resort of St. Moritz.

Bandits grab Nicopeia's gems

ROME, Feb. 23 (R)—Three bandits entered St. Mark's Basilica early today, overpowered the custodian and grabbed the crown jewels and other gems adorning the image of the Virgin of the Lamentation. The 10th Century image of the Virgin, once carried at the head of troops of the Crusades in the Near East. It is revered by Venetian Catholics for having miraculous qualities. Among the jewels were a necklace of 50 large diamonds, a pendant of pearls and rubies, two pendants of oriental pearls and a ruby ring. The jewels were worth at least \$600,000. "It is unthinkable that anyone could have touched the Nicopeia," said the Basilica's administrator.

Angry workers, who were protesting against the closure of the Basilica, also dumped some of the jewels into the sea.

Amid mounting world concern

Heavy fighting reported between China, Vietnam

KOK, Feb. 23 (R)—Chinese forces are believed to have captured three more provinces in Northern Vietnam, according to Chinese sources. The United States, Britain, Norway, Portugal and Japan have called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider China's action and Vietnam's alleged role last month in Kampuchea (Cambodia) in fighting that led to the overthrow of the Peking-backed government of Prime Minister Pol Pot.

Council members held a 15-minute meeting in private last night and agreed to more talks today.

Intelligence sources in Tokyo said today the Soviet Union, a close ally of Vietnam, and China were making military preparations along their common border.

Radio traffic and reconnaissance flights very close to the border by both sides have been stepped up, one source said.

The 75 Chinese divisions (about 1.5 million men) arrayed along the Soviet border appear to have been placed on precautionary alert prior to the start of the invasion last Saturday, the sources said.

They thought it extremely unlikely that the Russian army would open an all-out attack on China but estimated that the Russians might engineer a border incident if China does not pull back its divisions from Northern Vietnam.

Meanwhile, United States Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal left Washington today for Peking on a trade mission which has also become a vehicle for expression of concern by President Carter over the China-Vietnam border war.

Mr. Blumenthal told reporters he would convey to China's leaders the U.S. views on the conflict.

The trip by Mr. Blumenthal and a dozen trade and economic officials was set up about two months ago to pave the way for greater trade between China and the United States.

Officials said they studied the border situation all week before deciding the trip should go ahead.

Also in Washington, U.S. officials said today the Soviet Union had begun flying supplies into Vietnam. Quoting American intelligence reports, the officials said two big Soviet transport planes were already en route to Hanoi, and four more were expected to be sent.

The officials could not confirm reports that China had bombed Vietnam's major northern port of Haiphong to prevent Soviet ships from unloading military equipment.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union today marked its annual Army and Navy Day with sharp attacks on China and calls for increased military preparedness.

Defence Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, in an order of the day published on the front page of all newspapers, said the Kremlin was constantly perfecting the Soviet armed forces in the face of NATO attempts to whip up the arms race and "direct connivance between the forces of reaction and the present Chinese leadership."

Marshal Ustinov renewed a warning issued to China by Moscow last Sunday that the Soviet Union would stand by its treaty obligations to Vietnam, with which it signed a friendship pact last November.

He spoke at the start of a nine-day conference of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers already overshadowed by an apparently unsuccessful attempt to settle the Uganda-Tanzania war.

President Moi said the Rhodesian Patriotic Front Alliance must be part of any arrangement under which power is transferred to the majority.

"The white people in Rhodesia and their friends must realise that the minority must simply put its trust in the majority. There is no other way," he said.

He said he knew this from the experience of Kenya which gained independence in 1963 after a bush campaign by black nationalists. It has since developed into a relatively prosperous pro-western state with many white residents.

In Rhodesia a six-year war has intensified, with about 20,000 black guerrillas based in Mozambique and Zambia fighting to overthrow the biracial Salisbury government.

The Conference of Ministers from the 49-member OAU will concentrate on financial and administrative matters.

Last night an OAU mediation committee apparently failed to find a solution to the 17-week east African border war in which Tanzanian troops have thrust deep inside Uganda and were today moving towards two major towns.

The conference agenda includes financial aid to South African liberation movements. Two of them, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) receive OAU backing.

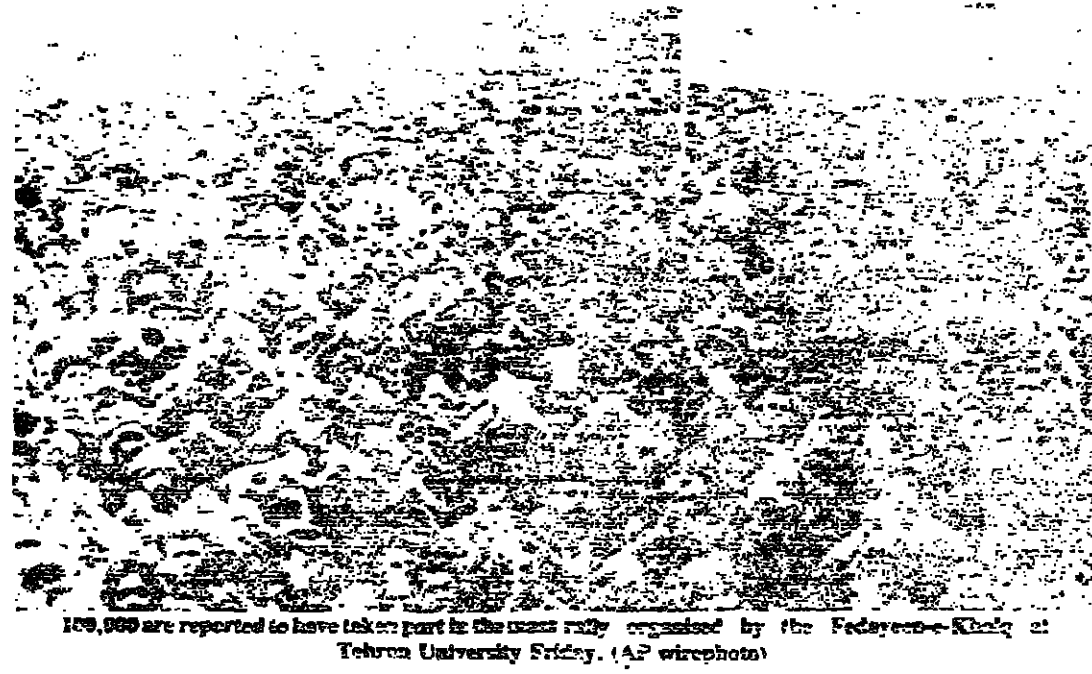
Rhodesians bomb ZAPU camp near Zambian capital
LUSAKA, Feb. 23 (R)—Rhodesian jets today bombed a refugee camp near Nampundwe mine, West of Lusaka, a Zambian government spokesman said. The number of casualties and the extent of the damage was not immediately known, the spokesman added.

The brief announcement was the first Zambian confirmation of the attack—the second on a nationalist camp in Zambia within a week.

Dozens of ambulances escorted by police motorcyclists ferried the wounded to the city's hospital. Police sealed off the hospital, letting through only donors answering an appeal for blood, broadcast by Radio Zambia.

A Red Cross spokesman said the International Red Cross Committee (ICRC) had been asked for medical supplies of all kinds, indicating that a large number of the camp's inmates had been wounded.

The camp attacked by the Rhodesian bombers is one of several in the Lusaka area run by Joshua Nkomo's nationalist guerrilla movement ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union), the Zambia-based wing of the Patriotic Front Alliance.



100,000 are reported to have taken part in the mass rally organized by the Fedayeen-Khalq at Tehran University Friday. (AP wirephoto)

Jordan Times exclusive report

Contrasts, anomalies persist in new Iran

By Fernando Francis and Nasr Majidi
Special to the Jordan Times

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (J.T.)—Has life in Iran gone back to normal? Have the aims of the revolution been achieved? Quo vadis?

These, and many other questions, are depicted in the faces of Iranians throughout the country where the "middle revolution" has succeeded in toppling a long-established monarchy. Even close aides to the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini cannot seem to believe that, in just a few days, they have overturned the "Peacock Throne" of the Pahlavi dynasty.

Tehran, like many other Iranian cities and towns, is today ruled by supporters of the Ayatollah, many of whom have been trained by the religious leader himself since his first exile at Najaf-the Shi'ites' most revered shrine in Iraq—in 1964.

Tehran's four million inhabitants, as well as the 30 million who live in the Iranian provinces, are ruled by mullahs with very little experience in administrative or political leadership. Theirs is the final word, despite the formation of a "provisional" government.

Iran continues, however, to be a land of contrast. While mosques are packed with the faithful at the five daily prayer times, some night spots have resumed activity just as in the pre-revolution days. It is an anomaly in a city where foreigners are now rarely spotted following the large scale evacuation of American and British citizens.

Iran is, indeed, in the throes of very significant developments. In the coming months, it will be the focus of attention for the entire world.

The revolution has succeeded and the Ayatollah's supporters are in control everywhere in civil defence, police, traffic.

But, what Khomeini supporters are very well aware of is the fact that a leftist alliance, led by the Communist Tudeh Party, is in a state of full preparedness. And this alliance will not watch developments with folded arms either. It is built around a nucleus of more than 50,000 armed militiamen—mostly Tudeh Communists. Their strength was best demonstrated in today's mass rally at Tehran University in defiance of denunciation by the Ayatollah himself.

It is unlikely that the leftists will be satisfied, even though Dr. Bazargan has repeatedly stressed that the new constitution will entertain no prejudice against one group of people or another. On more than one occasion, he has said that all political groupings would be given complete freedom under the new Islamic republic soon to be proclaimed in Iran.

Another problem facing the Islamic revolution is that of nationalities. Iran is composed of a number of ethnic peoples: Arabs in Arabistan, Kurds in Kurdistan, Baluchis in West Iran, and

Indians, Baluchis, Afghans, in addition to the Persians, the indigenous inhabitants of the country.

The repeated demand by the Kurds for independence poses a serious problem for the revolution in the face of massive support it enjoys in the streets of the main cities.

In addition, there are American and Soviet pressures. The Americans, according to Sadeq Oub Zadeh, Director General of Iranian Radio and Television, are headed by a well-known technocrat Dr. Mehdi Barzani. It seems the government's role is chiefly that of coordination, nothing more, nothing less.

True, Tehran is back to normal. Activity has been gradually resumed over the last ten days. The army is in its barracks following the execution of some of its top officers, the forced retirement of many others and the imprisonment of scores more. So far, more than 50 high ranking officers have been arrested, 12, including eight generals, have been executed.

Even the new military leadership cannot perform its proper role. The commanders are constantly watched by the mullahs, who have decreed the confiscation of all "walkie-talkies" from the top military echelons.

It seems suspicion guides the thinking of the new Islamic leadership in Iran, in spite of the fact that the majority of the armed forces have pledged their allegiance to the Ayatollah since he set foot on Iranian soil last month.

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Iran is, indeed, in the throes of very significant developments. In the coming months, it will be the focus of attention for the entire world.

Regional Briefs

ASCUS, Feb. 23 (R)—The Syrian government newspaper in today accused the United States of trying to exert pressure via through supporters in Lebanon and said such attempts fail. "Whoever watches the situation in Lebanon and reads (right-wing) Falangist newspaper Al Amal and similar publications, containing a serious escalation of hostility and incite-against Syria, is bound to expect an attempt by the United States and its agents to exert pressure on Syria through Lebanon," it said in an editorial. Syria is prepared for all eventualities and would not be deterred from its drive to foil attempts to impose racist settlement on the Arabs, the paper added.

SAW, Feb. 23 (R)—Iraqi Vice-President Taha Mohieddin left here today after three days of talks with Polish officials thought to have covered the Middle East and Iran, and Polish officials signed a 1979-81 cultural cooperation pact, including an increase in student exchange whereby will train Iraqi technical experts. Mr. Ma'rouf's main talks with Edward Babuch, Vice Chairman of the Council of (collective presidency) and a senior member of the Communist Party Politburo. He also called on Premier Piotr Jaros-2 and Head of State Henryk Jablonski. His destination after was not reported by the Polish News Agency PAP, but his in Baghdad had earlier said he was going to Hungary.

E, Feb. 23 (R)—Faroq Khaddoumi, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), conferred last night with a Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani, officials said today. The also added that Mr. Khaddoumi explained the PLO's latest ing on developments in the Middle East but gave no details. Khaddoumi arrived here from Paris where he had talks with h officials.

RAIN, Feb. 23 (R)—Nearly 300 Bahrainis paraded to the UN Embassy here today in support of Iran's new rulers. They a pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. Iranian Ambassador Ismail oud addressed the crowd, thanking the people and gov-ment of Bahrain for recognising the Islamic revolutionary ment in his country. Many Bahrainis are of Iranian origin, he Gulf island was claimed by the Shah of Iran until May when he recognised Bahrain's independence.

AVIV, Feb. 23 (R)—An Israeli oil exploration company has ted finding signs of an important new oil strike in the Suez off the coast of occupied Sinai, an Energy Ministry spokes-aid today. "Geological findings indicate that it could be an ant strike in the vicinity of some 5,000 barrels a day, but we of know definitely for another week or two," the spokesman Israel has said it already gets about 20 per cent of its oil rements from the Suez Gulf oilfields. The area is scheduled returned to Egypt under the proposed Camp David peace ments, although negotiations have been under way for Israel chase oil from Egypt in the future.

DON, Feb. 23 (R)—The London-based human rights organ- Amnesty International yesterday appealed to Iranian us leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Prime Minis-ehdi Bazargan to halt all executions in Iran. Amnesty also the Iranian authorities to give careful consideration to the il need for open trials and adequate appeal procedures in which might result in death sentences.

E, Feb. 23 (R)—The Knights of Malta said in Rome today ere anxiously awaiting news about the British administrator ir hospital in Tehran who was arrested last month. Mr. thy Trotter, 52, from Sheffield, has been charged with illeg-employing British doctors at the hospital, built with donations e charitable order and opened only last year. The order's uarters in Rome said Mr. Trotter had been freed on bail of 100 and was living at his home in Tehran with his wife ing the court case.

DEL, Feb. 23 (R)—A convicted murderer was beheaded at stice Square here today, the state-run Saudi Press Agency said that Saad Bin Salem Al Qahitani had his head severed sword, in accordance with Islamic Sharia (religious law), confessing to the murder of Abdul Aziz Abdullah Al and.

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Revolutionary Iran takes on a new face

(Continued from page 1)

pushing hard to achieve an Egyptian-Israeli settlement at Camp David for two express purposes: to weaken Arab capabilities and to have leeway to concentrate on aborting the Iranian Moslem revolution. The Ayatollah himself said yesterday he would "sever the hands of America, Britain and the Soviet Union" in order to safeguard the independence of Iran. In addition he would "assist any revolutionary movement in its struggle against imperialist and Zionist forces which aim to distort the teachings of Islam."

The provisional government has not ignored internal matters. Dr. Bazargan has announced that Iran "has been born anew." He said the government, in consultation with leading Moslem

scholars and legal experts, is working on the formulation of the new constitution which will be made public shortly. Sources close to the Ayatollah Khomeini said the constitution would be intended "for the Moslem Iranian nation" and would be "based upon Islamic Sharia."

Dr. Bazargan said "all political parties and factions will participate in formulating the new constitution" and would be "given the right to express their opinion with complete freedom." They would also be given the right to "criticise" the various articles of the constitution which "will be voted upon by the Iranian nation in a referendum in the nearest possible future."



Palestine Liberation Organization embassy in Tehran (formerly the Israeli embassy).

Help wanted

A NEWS ITEM caught our eye the other day and made us wonder just how serious the Arab countries are sometimes about coming to each others' aid.

It seems that Sudan -- one of the neediest of these countries and also one of the most economically promising is broke. The Sudanese government has had to arrange an emergency, two-month credit facility of \$36 million dollars at commercial interest rates -- with seven commercial banks in Khartoum. The purpose of the loan: to enable Sudan to purchase supplies of crude oil and fertiliser, which, quite simply, have run out. The refinery at Port Sudan has been shut down for lack of crude oil to process; farmers in Sudan's burgeoning but still underdeveloped agricultural sector have not had fertiliser to spread on their fields.

Among the reasons for this crisis are the regrettable facts that Saudi Arabia has yet to pay up two instalments, worth \$84 million, of a \$300 million soft loan it agreed to provide last September for balance-of-payments support to Sudan, and that Iraq, Sudan's main oil supplier, has declined to make any more deliveries of crude until Sudan pays its outstanding oil bill--which is what the Saudi loan was to have been used for.

We realise that international trade and aid relations are a complex interweaving of commercial and political factors which are sometimes beyond the ken of us mere mortals.

But is it naive to suggest that here is a country, sometimes described as the potential "bread basket" of the Middle East, which urgently needs the support of every Arab country? We know that the generosity of the Arab oil-producing countries, for example, in helping out their poorer brothers in the Middle East, Africa and Asia is practically unbounded and much unappreciated by the rest of the world.

But in a special case like that of Sudan, it seems that special measures are required. For, in addition to its chronic economic problems -- and the country has made a remarkable comeback from the ravages of its long civil war Sudan is burdened with other problems demanding immediate attention -- particularly the unwanted responsibility it has accepted for looking after as many as 300,000 destitute refugees who have fled to Sudan from the fighting in Eritrea.

Let's put the niceties and complexities of international inter-relationships aside for once, and all pitch in and help in the name of Arab solidarity, unity and simple neighbourly good will.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

The Carter administration is manipulating the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations in pursuance more of its own interests in the Middle East than those of the other two parties. AL RA'I says in its editorial Friday.

This American role naturally tends to create contradictory views among the three Camp David participants, with both Egypt and Israel accusing the U.S. of bad faith.

AL DUSTOUR says that despite secrecy shrouding the current Camp David II talks, an atmosphere of pessimism seems to dominate Egyptian press commentaries, a thing that raises questions about why President Anwar Sadat wanted to resume such apparently sterile talks if he really was determined not to give any new concessions. With the U.S. also facing the prospect of failure at Camp David, it is difficult to see the reason why Washington wanted to revive such hopeless negotiations and bear the consequences of another failure in its Middle East political game. Al Dustour says. At any rate, Israel alone will be the winner even if the talks drag on for years. The time element is so vital for Israel in order to be able to establish itself firmly in the occupied territories after it has already ensured for itself a military predominance until the mid-1980s, thanks to the huge American arms supplies.

In his daily column "Words" in Al Ra'i, Jum'a Hammad says he was surprised by reports "foisted by U.S. official sources" that President Anwar Sadat has declared his readiness to order his armed forces to interfere in any dispute for protecting the flow of oil to the West--in other words, to offer himself as a potential guardian for the U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Mr. Hammad wonders whether such a move by Mr. Sadat would tarnish his image in the eyes of the Egyptians who are thought to oppose such an amazing role for their army. He says whether Mr. Sadat's reputation will be deformed remains to be seen. But this new episode is a by-product of the ambivalent American policy of reasonableness and unreasonableness in this part of the world!

WHAT'S GOING ON

Photo Documentary Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre has a documentary exhibition on display about Georges Sand. Open during regular hours.

Painting Exhibit

The British Council presents an exhibition of paintings and sculpture entitled "Portraits from the Jordanian Environment" by Sabahat Ortac Rashdan. Open during regular hours, ending today.

Lecture

Prof. Werner Ende, professor of Arabic at Hamburg University, will give a lecture at the Hamburg University, will give a lecture at the University of Jordan's History Dept. at 3:00 p.m. The lecture is on "Arabic Historiography in the Twentieth Century: Opinions and Discussions about the Omayyad Period."



Soldier guards the house of Ayatollah Al Taleqani. Behind him is a poster found throughout Tehran which says: "Welcome, brother-in-arms."



Khomeini posters are plastered all over Iran.

Coming & Going

Jordan Academy president returns from Syria

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA)--President of the Jordan Academy of Arabic Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifeh returned here from Damascus today after taking part in a meeting of the Arab encyclopedia committee called by the deputy commander-in-chief of the Syrian Armed Forces who is also minister of defence. The meeting concentrated on plans for publishing a new and larger Arab encyclopedia containing all aspects of Arab scientific, technical and political life, with special stress on Arab-Islamic civilisation based on authentic scientific research. The committee also includes Jordanian members Drs. Abdul Karim Gharaybeh, Mahmoud Ibrahim and Mohamoud Al Ghoul.

Jordan Electricity Authority official off to Damascus

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA)--Director of Planning at the Jordan Electricity Authority Dr. Ibrahim Badran left here today for Damascus to attend a scientific symposium on the use of solar energy which starts tomorrow.

The three-day symposium is organised by the Syrian Ministry of Electricity in cooperation with the league of higher scientific studies and engineering faculty at the University of Damascus and the solar energy society at the University of Aleppo.

A two-man delegation from the electricity authority and the Royal Scientific Society is accompanying Dr. Badran.

...SOON...
GREEN VALLEY SUPERMARKET

UM UZAYNA QUARTER

NO PARKING PROBLEMS



Buildings destroyed during riots before the success of the revolution.

Police intensify traffic patrols

AMMAN, Feb. 23 (JNA)--The Amman suburbs police directorate has begun intensifying their outer patrols during the weekend between Amman and the sea-level triangle and from the Wadi Al Sir triangle and the radio station to the Sweileh town triangle and the University of Jordan during the time of traffic congestion on the roads.

Sources at the directorate said the drive is aimed at regulating the traffic and avoiding any accidents to people visiting the tourism sites.

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AMMAN - JORDAN

Jordan Arab Army Band gives a hand to American school



Staff sergeant Massaf Akil leads (left to right) Beverly Johnston, David Jones, and Mark Saddarth on the trumpet.



Rami Masri and Warrant Officer Hammadeh Ahmad finish a practice session on the guitar. The warrant officer has had 21 years of experience with the Jordan Arab Army Band.

One of the five army brass bands performs for ACS musicians in a school of music practice hall. The five bands are of equal quality and versatility: they perform march music and in concert play waltzes, ballet music, and intermezzo selections. To be accepted at the music school soldiers must have a good educational background and pass rigid musical aptitude tests.



Text and photos
by Marianne Pearson
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--Association between the Jordan Arab Army Band and the American Community School (ACS) music department began when Mrs. Edith Balbesi needed help in getting instruments repaired. When she could find no repairmen, she turned to the professional army musicians for help--and got it.

Captain Jamal Attiyeh, in charge of the army's music programme, also brought a group of star musicians to perform at the school, and invited school band members to visit the army school of music. Since then army band members have returned to the school to share their expertise with the young music students.

Mrs. Balbesi is responsible for music studies of grades six through nine, about 200 students in all. Twenty-two of them sing in the choir and 22 play in the band. Some of these students also take the general music courses required of all ACS students.

"My aim," she said, "is for all to understand and have a good concept of music--to learn what

melody, harmony, and rhythm are. I also try to teach forms if there is time--opera, symphony, concertos."

Young students, she said, tend to lack enthusiasm for classical forms. Their interest in rock, however, makes teaching somewhat easier.

"Rock is more sophisticated than it used to be. Many who write and perform it are well-trained musicians. The students can learn the basics of music from rock. It's a starting place, but I also hope to broaden their interest," she said.

Classical rock which uses melodic themes from classical eras is the newest form, and a painless introduction to Beethoven and Offenbach. Jazz rock emphasises improvisation. Electric lead guitarists, in particular, get an opportunity to express themselves musically.

The army has a 12-member jazz ensemble whose version of "Daddy Cool" is popular at ACS.

Meeting the army musicians has given students at ACS who are interested in music the opportunity to see the amount of time required for practice by professional musicians," Mrs. Balbesi said.

Milestones in the history of the Jordan Arab Army Band:
1920--Established, with fewer than 10 members:
1922--First band formed, with 27 musicians:
1948--Second band formed:
1954--Third band formed:
1964--School of music established:
1965--Fourth band formed:
1967--Fifth band formed:
1978--80-member orchestra formed:



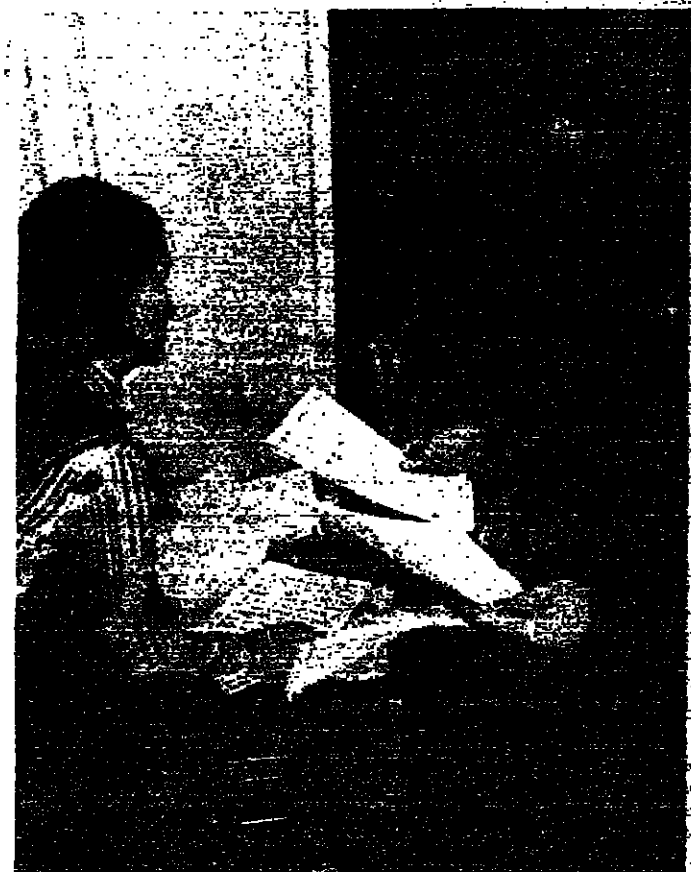
Captain Attiyeh directs Jonathan Jones on the clarinet, with Staff Sergeant Ali Hammad looking on. Captain Attiyeh trained as bandmaster at Kneeler Hall, London, and also passed the examinations of the Royal College of Music. He trains Jordan army bandmasters and has trained those of neighbouring countries: Syria, Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Oman. He said that Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, commander in chief of the army, supports and encourages the development of the army's musical activities.

Members of the Jordan Arab Army Band bring their expertise to young musicians at the American Community School. Captain Jamal Attiyeh (front row, centre)

is director of the 579-member army band and is also responsible for its school of music, located near Marka. At the request of the Ministry of Education he brings

musicians to other schools in Jordan, also. Mrs. Edith Balbesi, and row, right, is director ACS music programme for grades.

At the end of a teaching session Captain Attiyeh looks over new music Mrs. Balbesi offers to loan to the army band. She thinks her students perform better in concert and even hold their instruments better because of the influence of the Jordan Arab Army Band musicians.



Alan Seigrist practices with Staff Sergeant Saleh Yussuf in the ACS multi-purpose room.



Nadeem Kakish gets pointers on playing the saxophone from Sergeant Khalil Abdul Fateh. At the army music school the first year is devoted to theory and the second to learning an instrument. Army musicians practice five hours daily.

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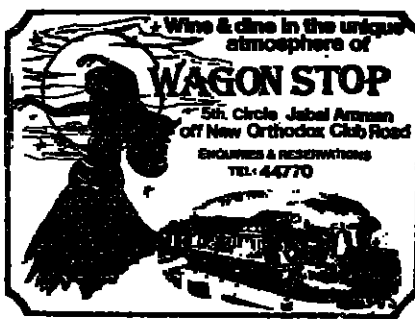
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السلامة

Saudi Arabia asks Pakistan's ruler to spare Bhutto's life

ISLAMABAD, Feb. 23 (R) — Saudi Arabia has joined mounting Arab pressure on Pakistan's army ruler to spare the life of ex-premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, its ambassador said today.

Notification of the appeal came the day before the Supreme Court hears a petition by Mr. Bhutto's lawyers asking the court to review its rejection two weeks ago of his appeal against the death sentence.

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq has always said requests for clemency for Mr. Bhutto from foreign states would not influence his final decision.

But diplomats said he may find it harder to ignore the appeal from Saudi Arabia because of its strong moral and economic influence on Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto is under sentence of execution for ordering the assassination of a political opponent.

Saudi Arabia left its appeal almost to the last minute, Saudi Arabian Ambassador Sheikh Riy-

adh Al Khatib said he lodged the appeal, apparently couched in stronger terms than earlier ones, with General Zia yesterday.

Diplomats said attempts were being made by Arab countries to persuade Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat to fly here to make a personal appeal to General Zia. Mr. Arafat was a personal friend of Mr. Bhutto and considered him a strong ally.

General Zia has dismissed foreign appeals for clemency as the only thing to be expected for a politician with an outstanding career who created friends among heads of state.

The army chief has rejected the argument that Mr. Bhutto's sentence be commuted on humanitarian grounds and has pointed out that all the appeals noted that in the final analysis Mr. Bhutto's fate was an internal affair of Pakistan.

The Saudi ambassador said he did not make his appeal for clemency on humanitarian grounds nor did he mention that it was Pakistan's internal affair.

Mr. Bhutto's lawyers have pressed for a full review of the Supreme Court's judgement. They will argue their case on the basis of errors of fact or interpretation in its 800-page statement.

If the court rejects the petition, Mr. Bhutto's last chance of escaping the gallows would be through an appeal for clemency to General Zia, which he has refused to make.

Iran's former ruling class is on the run

By Richard Wallis

TEHRAN, Feb. 23 (R) — Frightened and bewildered, the remnants of Iran's former ruling class cower in silent villas, waiting for the avenging hand of the revolution to knock at their door.

Now the revolutionaries have come to power, the right-wing rich are on the run. The majority of Iran's elite left months ago, taking huge fortunes with them for a golden exile when they saw the warning signs on the horizon, but a few remained even after the Shah fled out last month.

"None of us could believe it would all collapse so quickly," confessed a member of the country's newest clandestine opposition group, the pro-Shah loyalists.

The speed of the revolutionaries' victory took everyone by surprise. After years of being fed on regime propaganda about the invincibility of Iran's armed forces, hardly anyone could believe that the biggest military machine in the Middle East would fall to pieces after a mere three days of street fighting.

There are many who are desperate to leave. Commercial flights out of Iran are expected to be resumed next week, but only women and youths under 18 will be allowed to leave the country.

No one knows exactly who might be on the list of former senior officials or corrupt businessmen wanted by the new authorities.

Some foreign embassies are only issuing visas to Iranians against proof of a substantial personal fortune stacked safely abroad. Those loaded with rials in this country are madly hunting for foreign exchange since transfers abroad have virtually been blocked.

The prospect of exile is never a cheering one, but for some, it is the only choice. Those who have lost their jobs, their friends, who feel vulnerable in the new Islamic Iran because of their past connections, dream only of leaving.

There are some who ignore the new reality by living on calumny pills or drinking up their last stocks of imported whisky, surrounded by such status symbols of Western emancipation as dogs and foreign servants.



"None of us could believe it would all collapse so quickly."

But the discotheques are silent and the ski-tracks deserted. It is really no longer much fun to be one of the idle rich in Iran.

The deserted halls of Hollywood-style mansions are filled only with the echo of lonely footsteps while radio and television sets, bearing out revolutionary songs, give news of what is going on in the streets.

Spent limousines are left to collect dust in garages. A rich unshaven millionaire in a carefully-chosen workman's clothes ostentatiously drives what used to be the servants' car.

Cases of looting have been reported and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has been forced to issue strict instructions to prevent his followers entering homes and arresting people without a warrant.

The new phase of the Iranian revolution — the class struggle — has only just begun. To a certain extent, the class system still works and it is sometimes possible to find someone who can put in a good word with the victors. But many of the residents in Tehran's exclusive northern suburbs have already seen the writing on the wall.

The cocktail rounds have ended, the lawns are no longer tended and empty swimming pools mock their owners. Militia squads of "Islamic police" patrol the streets and offer the only protection against the robbers who got arms during the revolution and now find the houses of the rich an easy prey.

Under the Shah and the reign of terror established by his Savak secret police, it was the left-wingers who did not trust the telephone. Now it is those members of the old ruling class in hiding who use code language and speak obscurely of "the side which won."

They are still waiting—for the next phase out, for their turn to come, for the shooting to start—as they live in uncertainty, loneliness and fear.

ICJ offers ways of implementing U.N. convention against torture

GENEVA, Feb. 23 (R) — The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) today proposed new ways of eliminating torture which it said was becoming more cruel and horrific through the misuse of science.

In the last 20 years new methods of torture have been devised which under medical supervision can be continued and intensified without killing the victims, the ICJ said in a booklet to launch its new initiative.

The Geneva-based organization, which campaigns for the rule of law throughout the world, has suggested ways in which a draft convention against torture, being discussed by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, could be effectively applied.

A committee would be formed which could visit any places of interrogation, detention or imprisonment in countries which signed the convention.

Mr. Niall MacDermot, ICJ secretary-general, told journalists the ICJ hoped its proposals would be accepted as a draft optional protocol to the Human Rights

Convention's covenant against torture.

Latin American countries welcomed the ICJ proposal, saying it was a welcome step towards the adoption of the convention.

The U.N. body, meeting in Geneva, scheduled to discuss the convention, but Mr. MacDermot said he did not expect it to be adopted for at least a year.

The ICJ said: "A physical and mental pain caused by ill-treatment is often at the heart of this suffering and this is what a torturer is after, instead of reducing it to a mere means of obtaining information."

It added: "The use of torture is a widely tolerated method of governing."

Kyprianou asks U.N. to help achieve just solution in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Feb. 23 (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou asked Britain to help his government's efforts to achieve lasting solution to the Cyprus problem, the Cyprus News reported.

Speaking at a ceremony at which the new British High Commissioner, Mr. Peter Rhodes, presented his credentials, Kyprianou recalled that Britain was one of the powers guaranteed the island's independence. He said that since 1960, British troops had occupied 40 per cent of the island, displacing the population from their homes. This was "entirely at what Britain had guaranteed," he said.

President Kyprianou said Britain, as the former colon and a permanent member of the Security Council, was in through the United Nations to contribute towards a "just and equitable" solution.

He reaffirmed that his government sought a peaceful solution based on a federal system and said it had accepted the proposal forward by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim for a series of inter-communal talks.

He rejected a reported proposal by the Turkish Cypriot leader, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, yesterday for a bi-regional system on the border separating the Greek and Turkish communities. Kyprianou said: "I am sure that Britain knows only too well that a partitionist solution will mean the ultimate destruction of the island."

Mr. Rhodes said Britain had a "deep concern" for the fully supported efforts for a settlement "based on the island's sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus."

Greece to freeze all prices in attempt to curb inflation

ATHENS, Feb. 23 (R) — The prices of all goods and services, including rates of pay for doctors, lawyers, plumbers and electricians, are to be frozen in a drastic move to curb inflation, the government announced today.

It was one of the most sweeping economic measures ever taken here. Prison sentences and fines will be handed out to those who break the freeze, the government said.

Minister of Commerce George Panayotopoulos said that a decree to be signed later today by President Constantine Tsatsos will freeze prices of all goods at the

levels of Dec. 31, 1978.

Greece's annual rate of inflation reached 13.5 per cent in 1978, and the government is anxious to contain it to ten per cent this year and then gradually bring it down further.

Today's move was seen by some experts as an attempt by Greece to improve its economic situation for entry into European Common Market. Greece, which has been an associated member of the Common Market since 1961, is expected to sign a treaty this year to become the community's tenth member-nation in 1981.

much work," Mr. Andropov said.

"Protecting society from such criminal actions is both just and democratic. This fully accords with the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, the interests of the Soviet state," he added.

Mr. Andropov, a member of the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, said the West was particularly worried by the fact "that these renegades are resolutely condemned by the entire Soviet people."

The Soviet Union maintains that such dissidents as the members of "Helsinki" human rights monitoring group were prosecuted on purely criminal and non-political charges.

Prosecution of Soviet dissidents has full public approval, says KGB head

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (R) — The head of the Soviet Union's KGB security police said yesterday that prosecution of dissidents for anti-Soviet activities was just, democratic and had the full approval of the Soviet people.

Speaking at an election meeting outside Moscow, Yuri Andropov said there was no social base for anti-Soviet activity in the country. But there were still cases of such crimes against the state which were committed "under hostile influence from abroad," he said in a speech reported by Tass.

"There are still renegades of every kind taking the path of treasonous slanders against Soviet

reality and sometimes even of direct assistance to imperialist intelligence services," he said.

Anti-state activities such as slander and agitation and propaganda are the offences for which Soviet dissidents are most commonly convicted.

Mr. Andropov, speaking in the town of Stupino which nominated him candidate for election to the Supreme Soviet, said dissidents were depicted in the West as defending human rights.

"But Soviet police have never given and will never give anybody the right to act to the detriment of socialism, for whose triumph they gave up so many lives and put in so

much work," Mr. Andropov said.

"Protecting society from such criminal actions is both just and democratic. This fully accords with the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens, the interests of the Soviet state," he added.

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Carter reduces aid following Dubs' kidnap, death

Uneasy aftermath in Afghanistan

KABUL, Feb. 23 (R) — The kidnap and death of American Ambassador Adolph Dubs in the Afghan capital last week has raised many questions that may never be answered.

The American and Afghan versions of what happened accounts and the alleged involvement of Soviet officials only add to the mystery.

But the four-hour drama, which ended with the killing of Mr. Dubs, a 58-year-old career diplomat, and his four secretaries, is certain to focus world attention on the harshness of the ten-month-old pro-Moscow regime in Kabul.

The government of President Nur Mohammad Tarakki, which came to power in a bloody military coup last April, is still nervous and

unstable after two purges within its ranks.

The curfew has never been relaxed and searchlights probe the city at night. Torture in jails is standard practice and there have also been a number of executions, according to Western and Asian diplomats.

Mr. Dubs died in a hail of gunfire, shot in the head and body, when security forces pumped scores of bullets into the Kabul hotel room where he was held, virtually wrecking it.

American officials say they still do not know whether he was a victim of police bullets or those of the kidnappers, who were armed with revolvers and a machinegun.

The incident has soured relations between Afghanistan and the United States, provoked a strong protest from the U.S. to the

Soviet Union, and also raised concern among diplomats here for their safety.

Afghan Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Hafizullah Amin reacted angrily at a press conference here to the American protest over his government's handling of the affair.

"We consider that protest completely baseless," he said, adding that every possible effort had been made to save the ambassador's life. "I see no reason, no room on any aspect of the operation for which we could be blamed."

Mr. Amin also heatedly denied that he had been out of reach during the crucial hours of the kidnap drama.

Both Moscow and Mr. Amin denied that Soviet officials or advisers took any active part in the rescue attempt. Mr. Amin said it was a wholly Afghan operation.

American officials here say that Russians at the scene were in close consultation with the Afghan security forces while they themselves were kept at a distance. They identified one of them as Soviet Embassy security officer Sergei Bakhturin.

But they conceded that the Soviet advisers did not appear to be in charge of the operation, which involved hundreds of police and troops surrounding the hotel.

Mr. Amin said the government had not been able to identify any of the kidnappers. Their only demand had been for the release of a man named Bakhturidin Babes, leader of a leftist underground organization known as Sitam-i-Millie (the oppressed nation), who he said, had escaped from jail several months earlier.

But other sources said the guerrillas had also demanded a meeting with President Tarakki, and diplomats speculated that the government may have been anxious to prevent the guerrillas making known their demands publicly.

No one knows why the U.S. ambassador was chosen as the victim. Mr. Dubs travelled in the city with little protection, a fact that was criticized by Mr. Amin at his press conference.

He said it was unfortunate that Mr. Dubs had allowed his driver to be stopped by a man in police

uniform. He was in a car with his flag and had the right to leave the street. The late was dispensed with Afghan protection about the before, he added.

"We had all become about our security and sharp reminder," Asian diplomat said, "the government momentum of security. The few public appearances are heavily guarded."

Some diplomats here are critical of what they see by U.S. Embassy as hard enough to save their ambassador. "If Americans acted too rule book, forgetting of the society they're with."

This was avoid Asian head of mission only the Afghans had restraint and the Afghans had been not. But shaken U.S. officials could not have more. They tried to reach Mr. Amin of the President General S. Tarakki, who was in a rescue operation, as embassy staff were not from their offices.

Carter reduces aid. President Carter has ordered big cuts in economic aid to Afghanistan. The president had announced plans for a \$500 million training program for Afghan soldiers, a spokesman said.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said the president's decision was a "direct result of the handling of the Dubs case."

Other officials said the government's "bad record was a factor in Carter's decision."

Energy from the desert

NEW DELHI — More solar energy reaches the Indian desert than many areas closer to the equator. Energy inflow from the sun into the deserts is, on average, 275 watts per square metre. This is because clear skies and better atmospheric conditions over the desert permit more solar radiation to reach the land.

This unending source of energy offers a great potential for reducing the miseries that desert conditions impose on the large populations that inhabit the Indian desert.

Known as the Thar desert, this area is unique in that it is the most densely populated desert in the world. Covering about 28,600 square kilometres northwest of the Indian continent, it spreads over more than half of Rajasthan state. Population density varies from four persons per square kilometre in Jaisalmer to 157 in Jhunjhunu. Between 1901 and 1971, its population increased by 158 per cent to 8.54 million. The current estimate is about ten million.

India is blessed with abundant solar energy and the quantum of energy received by Rajasthan state alone is more than sufficient to meet the world's annual energy demands.

Realising the potential of this source of energy, the Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) at Jodhpur in the Rajasthan desert is engaged in solar energy utilisation research and has achieved early success, although on a modest scale.

It has started a new research project on bio-gas plants with the objective of maximising gas production in the winter months and on cloudy days when the amount of solar energy reaching the plant is reduced. To begin, the glass-house approach is being tried. The gas plant has been enclosed in thick pluthene, thus keeping out desert winds and trapping solar energy for more effective gas generation.

Scientists at the institute have another simple method for raising gas production. Water heated through a solar heater is used to

make the slurry of gobar (cow dung) for feeding into the plant. Thus additional solar energy is fed into the plant resulting in increased gas generation.

Recently a solar water heater with solar steam cooker has been developed. Consisting of a flat-plate collector, a storage tank and a steam cooker, it can supply 100 litres of water at 60-70 degrees Centigrade during winter afternoons, and 50-60 degrees the next morning. Trials have shown that it can be used for cooking or boiling cereals, rice, potatoes, lentils, vegetables, etc. Two cooking vessels can be placed side by side and one kilogramme of rice or potatoes can be boiled within 90 minutes.

The main raw materials used in this system—pipes, plane sheets, aluminium angle, fibreglass insulation, glass sheets, etc.—are all easily available. It costs \$150, including material and labour.

Sun drying agricultural produce to preserve it as seed, food or animal feed is an ancient practice in most parts of the world. This is the

simplest form of solar energy use. But if a little solar technology is applied, a considerable amount of spoilage can be eliminated, and fuel and electricity saved.

The solar cabinet dryer fabricated at CAZRI is essentially a solar hot box in which fruits, vegetables or anything else can be dehydrated on a small scale. It consists of a rectangular wooden box with an insulated base area of 1.5 square metres, covered with clear glass tilted at an angle of 23 degrees. Holes are drilled in the base for fresh air to enter. The humid air escapes through outlets in the upper side of the cabinet.

Maximum air temperatures in the empty dryer vary from 55 to 95 degrees Centigrade. Under Jodhpur conditions, 15 kilogrammes of chilies and 15 of dates were dehydrated, and 15 kilogrammes of grapes were converted into raisins, in two to four days. The solar cabinet costs only \$35.

Permanent large solar dryers can be made from bricks, stones or concrete. Five different types of solar

crookers were field tested at the institute and it was found that the solar oven was best for the desert. It consists of a well insulated semi-cylindrical box made of aluminium and wood. The interior is painted black. The window has two transparent glass sheets. Eight reflectors made of silvered glass mirrors are also used. The oven costs \$40 and it can be manually tilted and oriented towards the sun.

On very clear days, maximum plate temperature in the oven reaches 350 degrees Centigrade during the summer and 250 degrees in the winter. Practically all foods can be roasted, baked or boiled within 25 to 75 minutes. This solar oven is highly efficient as its performance is not affected by winds and there are no chances of dust falling in the cooking pot. Moreover the food remains warm even after sunset if kept inside the cooker.

A built-in storage type solar water heater that is cheap, efficient and useful for rural as well as urban areas has also been

developed at the CAZRI. It consists of a rectangular tank which holds about 90 litres of water. This tank performs the dual function of absorbing the heat and storing the heated water. It is encased in a tray, insulated at the back and sides, and covered with glass. The front face of the absorber tank is painted black to absorb the maximum solar radiation.

On winter afternoons, 90 litres of water can be heated to 50-60 degrees Centigrade, while in summer, the temperature of the water rises to 60-80 degrees. By using a reflector/insulator cover, the water temperature can be raised further.

Fresh water collection in arid, semi-arid and coastal areas that are thinly populated is a time consuming exercise as it has to be brought from far off places. In these areas solar energy is plentiful and can be used for converting saline water into distilled water. At CAZRI, experimental solar stills have been fabricated and are being tested. Including the capital cost, depreciation cost, maintenance cost and interest on investment, the cost of distilled water comes to only \$3.35 per 100 litres.

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